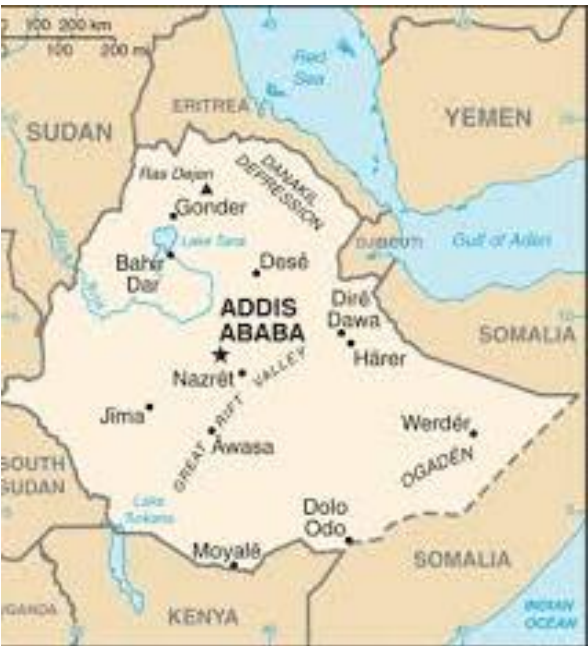


<b>ADDIS ABABA CITY ADMINISTRATION</b>		<b>Main area of return Addis Ababa</b>
<b>Accessibility</b>	Addis Ababa is accessible through Bole International Airport, by train from Dire Dawa and by road from every part of the country. There are buses that travel 24/7.	
<b>Population</b>	According to the 2007 national census, Addis Ababa has a population of 2,738,248 of whom 52.4 % are female and 47,6 % are male.	
<b>Ethnic Groups</b>	As the capital of Ethiopia, Addis Ababa is a city where, despite differences in numbers, almost all ethnic groups cohabitate. The major ethnic groups are, Amharas 48.3%, Oromos 19.2%, Guragies 17.5%, Tigrayans 7.6%, and others 7.4%	

<b>POPULATION MOVEMENTS</b>	
	<p>In September 2018, Addis Ababa experienced an influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the nearby town of Burayu. Most of them gradually returned home or integrated in Addis.</p> <p>Noticeable population movements are from rural areas to the capital city in search of work or better opportunities and services. It is worth mentioning that some 60 % of the country’s economic activities are concentrated in Addis Ababa. No incidents triggering large population movements out of Addis Ababa have been reported.</p>

<b>RULE OF LAW</b>	
<b>General</b>	<p>On 25 December 2018, The House of People’s Representatives approved a draft Proclamation to establish a Reconciliation Commission. The mandate of the Commission is to maintain peace, justice, national unity and consensus, as well as reconciliation among the Ethiopian people.</p> <p>On 17 January 2019, the House of People’s Representatives passed the new Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019, which came into force on 27 February. The Proclamation provides for a more comprehensive response in terms of inclusion of refugees into national services like health and education. It also focuses on refugees becoming self-reliant and contributing to local</p>

	economies through the right to work in a way that also benefits host communities.
<b>Local Authorities /Administration</b>	In Addis Ababa, the Mayor is in charge of administration at the city level. The lowest administrative level in Addis Ababa is the woreda. Woredas are run by woreda administrators. Like the structure at the federal level, each woreda has an elected council.
<b>Documentation and Civil Status</b>	For civil status documentation, one has to report to the desk for vital events (birth, marriage, death) in the woreda of residence, where individuals can register the birth of a child and obtain a birth certificate. As far as identity cards are concerned, the same desk provides residence identity cards. These two documents constitute the first step to obtaining a national passport, which is issued by the Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency located at the city level. Fees for issuance of a passport, ETB 600, are higher than the ones for civil status documentation the latter being nominal.
<b>Access to Justice</b>	In Addis Ababa, there are three layers of judiciary: First instance Court, High Court and Supreme Court. There are also Sharia Courts at both the federal and regional levels using also three layers. Referrals to Sharia courts, however, are optional, and these courts are competent only for personal and civil cases.

SECURITY	
<b>General</b>	The general security situation in Addis Ababa is relatively calm and stable. Security incidents are, however, increasing. Increased caution in general should be exercised due to sporadic civil unrest and communication disruptions, as well as security incidents.
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	People have unhindered access to the Police, which is the first point of call for reporting security incidents. Uniformed police solve minor disputes and conflict over farmland in the outskirts of the city, water and pastures and other communal assets.
<b>Risk related to non-exploded devices</b>	Nothing to Report

PROTECTION	
<b>Persons with Specific Needs</b>	There is no specific body/institution to refer to. However, depending on the specific need, there is a Bureau of Women's Childrens' and Youth Affairs (BWOCA) that deals with specific matters relating to women, children and youth. Other Bureaus are related to specific thematic areas. These Bureaus, situated at the city level, have their representations at the woreda level and are accessible to Ethiopian returnees.
<b>Child Protection</b>	ICRC and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) conduct family tracing aiming at restoring family links. The process can be engaged, if the person asking for it is a family member of the person for whom family tracing is requested, that he or she has already tried to re-establish contact by all other possible means with no result and that there is precise and complete information from both sides. Birth certification is done at the woreda level, where parents have an obligation to declare the birth of their child.

	<p>There are street children in Addis Ababa. The Government's response through the Bureau for Women, Childrens' and Youth Affairs is very limited. There are NGOs that provide life-skills training, family reunification and livelihoods but the magnitude of the phenomenon is wider than the response.</p> <p>Issues related to the protection of children are dealt with by the Bureaus of Women, Childrens' and Youth Affairs.</p>
<b>SGBV</b>	<p>There are 3 One-Stop-Centres in Addis Ababa that work on SGBV case management; these centres are located at the Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Menelik Hospital and the Tirunesh Beijing General Hospital. These are public structures, where a survivor can report a SGBV incident and receive an adequate response; including medical, legal, psychosocial and safe space services. Services at the One-Stop-Centres are free of charge.</p>
<b>Social Cohesion/Land Issues</b>	<p>The land is owned by the State. There is no report on disputes over land being the basis of social cohesion disruption in Addis Ababa.</p>
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	<p>The day-to-day life activities of the city's population is predominantly based on trade and commerce; manufacturing and industry; construction; on civil administration; transport and communication; on education, health and social services; in hotel and catering services; and on agriculture. Besides the residents of rural parts of Addis Ababa, the city dwellers also participate in animal husbandry and cultivation of gardens. Currently, 677 hectares of land are irrigated annually on which 129,880 quintals of vegetables are cultivated. Markets for goods and services, as well as supermarkets, are available and accessible every day.</p> <p>The global unemployment rate in Ethiopia was 19.1% in 2018. No report was released since then and is however expected to rise due to COVID-19.</p> <p>In Addis Ababa, there are a lot of banks that are accessible provided that one has the required documentation to open a bank account such as identity card or passport. As far as returnees' documentation is concerned, holders of a Voluntary Repatriation Form (VRF) can only access the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), which has branches all over the country.</p> <p>One can also withdraw cash through accessible ATMs in almost all woredas and kebeles. However, there are restrictions on cashing/exchanging foreign currencies. Returnees are thus advised to change their local currencies in hard currency prior to repatriating.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted Ethiopian businesses in different ways. A survey was conducted in May 2020 by the World Bank and the Ethiopian Job Creation Commission to solicit responses from 550 formal businesses on how the pandemic has affected their operations. 80 percent of these businesses cited a substantial decline in demand of their products and services. In contrast, fewer firms reported an impact from lower supply of raw materials and goods, higher prices of raw materials, forced closure of businesses, marketplaces, and shops, as well as restricted movement of workers. About 41% of these firms halted operations at the beginning of survey, in April 2020 and when the survey was reconducted in May, it was found out that the number decreased to about 29 percent halted operations. Despite increased reopening of businesses, challenges remain inherent, including difficulties in paying rent and salaries. The Government of Ethiopia has put in place a raft of measures in order to reduce the economic impact of</p>

	the pandemic on businesses and has issued directives that will protect jobs and livelihoods. However, the impact on the informal sector is yet to be quantified but could be significant considering that this sector is the largest employer in the city.
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ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES	
<b>Health</b>	<p>There are 3 levels of health facilities that could be considered for returnees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In all kebeles, there are health post that provide outreach services, including prevention and referral services. The health posts serve as a link between the community and the higher-level health facilities. Minor diseases are also treated at health posts by health extension workers.</li> <li>- At the woreda level, there are health centres that provide both comprehensive preventative and curative primary health services, in-patient and out-patient services. The health centres also provide vaccination and psychosocial support. However, not all health centres have psychiatric nurses. Services are provided by general practitioners and public health officers.</li> <li>- At the zonal level, one can access the General Hospitals to which cases needing surgery or obstetrical care, as well as other specialized treatment, are referred.</li> </ul> <p>Payment at public health facilities is affordable. A consultation at a public health facility is between 5 - 20 ETB. An average cost for treatment at outpatient level is between 150 - 200 ETB.</p> <p>It is advisable that persons with chronic medical conditions that require continuous treatment, return within 3 months of supply of medicines. These conditions include tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, hypertension, diabetes, asthma, mental health etc. The treatment can be done through available services at the health centres.</p>
<b>Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)</b>	<p>Potable water is accessible from the tap in Addis Ababa. There are also generally acceptable sanitation conditions. However, in some areas, people have to fetch water from whatever accessible source.</p> <p>Tap water is provided by public services, but people have to pay a minimal fee to have access.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>Primary and secondary education is under the responsibility of the Regional Education Bureaus. In each woreda, there is an Education Office that oversees the overall management of education.</p> <p>There are primary and secondary schools in each woreda in Ethiopia. Enrolment for primary and secondary education is free of charge, however, parents need to cover the cost of educational materials and uniforms.</p> <p>From grade 1 to grade 4, the main instruction languages are Amharic and Oromo.</p> <p>From grade 12, if a student does not meet the Government's threshold to enroll into University, he or she is oriented to a vocational skills training, which is curriculum-based. The student can obtain a certificate after 1 year of study and a diploma after 3 years.</p> <p>As far as tertiary education is concerned, certificates obtained during asylum have to go through a equivalency mechanism to be valid in Ethiopia, as holders of foreign higher education certificates do not automatically qualify for admission to Ethiopian higher education programmes. In this regard, they need</p>

	<p>to go through an equivalency assessment or verification of foreign certificates with the <i>Higher Education Relevance and Quality Agency (HERQA)</i>. Once this process is complete, those returning to Addis Ababa can enroll in Addis Ababa or Ambo universities.</p> <p>They will have to sign a cost-sharing commitment with the Government for the tuition fee, 75 % of which is covered by the Government. Students can be placed in any of the universities in the country, as long as they get the placement from the Ministry of Education (MoE) after completion of grade 12 and scoring of minimum grade point average set by the MoE or through special placement exams.</p>
<b>Shelter</b>	<p>Most houses are permanent structures made of concrete materials and iron sheet roofing. However, in some areas of the capital city, there are semi-permanent shelters made of mud bricks and iron sheet roofing. People either own or rent. There is no fixed rental fee and one needs to negotiate the rental price with the potential landlord/lady.</p>

<b>HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS</b>	
<b>Addis Ababa</b>	<p>Addis Ababa is the administrative and political capital of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. All State institutions are represented. In addition, all United Nations Agencies and national or International NGOs operating in Ethiopia have their country representations in Addis Ababa.</p> <p>UN humanitarian and development Agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO and WHO provide support to the Government through implementation of projects either directly or through NGOs.</p> <p>The UNHCR Representation in Ethiopia is based in Addis Ababa and will include returnee monitoring as part of its protection activities within the Addis Ababa City Administration.</p>

<b>CONTEMPORARY ISSUES</b>	
<b>COVID-19</b>	<p>The first Coronavirus case in Ethiopia was confirmed on 13 March 2020. The number of patients are on the rise from day to day. The Federal and state governments as a result have taken more and more restrictive measures to contain the Coronavirus. The country's borders have been closed. The Ethiopian Airlines has suspended all international flights, save for cargo flights. Individuals can only enter into the country on the condition that they agree to be quarantined for 14 days, at their own expense. The states are also taking similar actions. A State of Emergency has been declared by the Government in an effort to limit the spread of the Coronavirus. Bordering regional states have established quarantine centers at border crossings in response to illegal entry of migrants. Refugees are not advised to spontaneously return due to lack of services at the border and risk of ending up facing other protection risks.</p> <p>COVID-19 impacts are:</p> <p>Macroeconomic context and public finance : i) decline in economic growth. ii) decline in GDP growth rate iii) increase in prices due to reduced offers. iv) government revenue reduces due to less tax payment. v) less foreign exchange earnings required for much needed imports, plus hits on remittances and the</p>

	<p>tourism sector will also affect foreign exchange earnings hindering the ability to service debt payments entailing a mortgaging of the future.</p> <p>Health and Nutrition : i) increased rate of illness is expected to put pressure to the quality of health care in Ethiopia with potential service saturations and severe limitations for poorer households interms of affordability and accessibility. ii) disrupted health services for non-COVID-19 related needs. iii) Malnutrition due to : a) household food insecurity due to loss of income b) caring practices for children ad women are likely to go down as livelihoods are affected c) access to health services may be disrupted due to health workers' limited access to health facilities or lack of motivation or fear of infection.</p> <p>WASH: i) majority of poor households are most at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to poor sanitation practices and hygienic conditions. ii) Movement restrictions will disproportionately affect poor households in underserved areas, who depend on daily wages to pay for safe drinking water for their households amongst other daily needs</p> <p>Education: i) the most vulnerable and poor children will not benefit from home-schooling during school closures, hence widening inequalities in the learning gap between the lowest and highest quintiles. iii) school closures will lead to decline in food intake and nutrition, possibly increase school dropouts and adversely impact human capital development iv) school feeding programme has been suspended due to school closures</p> <p>Social Protection: i) COVID-19 will likely limit control and surveillance operations as well as the deployment of experts to the field to combat the desert locust upsurge. ii) rise in the price of key commodities, driven largely by behavioural changes in urban areas – food hoarding, etc., iii) widespread loss of income and deeper levels of poverty as social distancing intensifies which has an impact on the service industry, tourism and for the sizeable self-employed population. The combination of labor constraints and limited access markets will drive poverty and exacerbate food insecurity.</p> <p>Child Protection: i) new stressors on parents and child caregivers who may have to find new childcare options or forgo work. ii) disease control measures that do not consider the gender-specific needs of women and girls may increase their protection risks and lead to adverse coping mechanism. iii) heightened risk of domestic violence-in those settings where those who live with domestic abuse could be at greater risk of violence/abuse – particularly women, children, those with disabilities. iv) prevention and response services will be less accessible to victims of abuse and violence v) school closure puts additional burden of care on women and hence may affect their mental and physcial wellbeing.</p>
<p><b>Locust invasion</b></p>	<p>About one million individuals have been affected by the desert locust invasion and require emergency food assistance. Of these, about 390 000 are in Somali, 360 000 in Oromia and Dire Dawa city (combined), 100 000 in Afar, 72 000 in Amhara, 43 000 in Tigray and 13 000 in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) region, reported in April 2020.</p> <p>Swarms declined in the South due to control and breeding while mature swarms moved into the nearest (Afar) and eastern (Somali) regions. Hopper bands continued to mature near Dire Dawa as well as in adjacent areas of northwest Somali. In central Somalia, mature adults are present near the Ethiopia border in Galguduud region. Huge swarms of locusts, the size of a city, forced more than 15,000 people to flee their homes in Southern Oromia region,</p>

	<p>the Wachile area affecting 12 villages in the Month of May 2020. These locusts have already destroyed large swaths of food and pasture in the region. Experts have described the ongoing desert locust infestation in the Horn as the worst in 25 years. Widespread rainfall in late March created an ideal environment for locust breeding. The situation may get worse when the insects mature and grow wings. The desert locust can fly up to 19 kilometers per hour and cover up to 130 kilometers per day.</p> <p>Ethiopia is aerial spraying the swarms in three locations: Arba Minch in Southern Ethiopia; Jigjiga, in the Somali region and Dire-Dawa in the eastern part of the country. Huge of swarms of locusts have been reported in six woredas of Gambella region on 19 May 2020.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has complicated efforts to fight the locusts, mainly by delaying deliveries of pesticides.</p>
<p><b>Election</b></p>	<p>It is public knowledge that the restrictive measures have been taken while the country is planning to hold its sixth national elections. Clearly, more restrictive measures that the federal and state governments are to take as the impacts of the pandemic progressively become severe will make the preparations towards the elections practically impossible. Political parties will not manage to campaign or hold meetings or public rallies which are critical pre-elections democratic activities which determine the legitimacy of election results. The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia (NEBE) will not manage to make the necessary preparations to successfully administer the elections. Federal and state authorities will also be unable to carry out functions that are critical for peacefully holding the elections since they will be preoccupied with fighting the pandemic. Moreover, voters will not be able to come out and vote in large number on election-day without taking a grave health risk, unless the pandemic is contained by then. Electronic or remote voting is not an option in Ethiopia for the simple reason that the country does not have the necessary technology and wherewithal to do this. Most of the opposition groups were quick to signal their support for the postponement. There is no clarity, whether election would take place without significant violence accompanying the polls.</p>